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and if he could not get up to the town, to fire
his ship to be
useless—The man of war, and two more,
stopped short of
the fort; the meal-ship was before. When he
was near, he
dropped anchor, The anchor drew, and the
tide carried the
ship's stern athwart the boom and this dismal
boom* only
with the weight of this ship broke in the
middle, and no
wind at all.¹

This captain was clearly Andrew Douglas,
commander of
the ' Phoenix ', who was recommended by the
Earl of
Shrewsbury to the Admiralty for employment
in the navy
for his service in the relief of Londonderry.²

A fortnight after the relief of Londonderry,
Schoniberg
landed in Ulster with an army of about 12,000
men and
having taken Carrickfergus and Lisburn,
established him-
self at Dundalk, where his army remained
throughout the
winter. Macaulay describes the sufferings of
the army
during the winter, and discusses the question
of Schom-
berg's generalship. Was he right in
maintaining a de-
fensive attitude rather than accepting the
battle which James
offered? According to Burnet and Macaulay he
was right.
His own army was very much smaller than that
of James
and was badly disciplined and imperfectly
trained, as
Schomberg's letters show. These letters,
some of which
were printed by Dahymple, are calendared at
length, with
other documents bearing on the question in
the Calendar

of State Papers, Domestic, 1689-1690, and
fully bear out
this conclusion. It is also confirmed by
Ailesbury, who re-
lates in his memoirs that Schomberg

took that important post of Dundaik, a low
moist ground
under great hills, and there he was
entrenched the whole
summer, losing a great part by far of his men
by the bloody

¹ Grey, Debates of the House of Commons[^] **ix. 481.**

² Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1689-1690
(1895), p. 303.